Woodin declared that the choice of his district for President was James G. Blaine, and that he could not without "unpardonable treachery" vote against him at Chicago under the unit rule. If he is not allowed to vote for Blaine, he will let his alternate act for him. Senators Sessions and Birdsall, also delegates, spoke likewise against the unit rule. The anti-third-term resolution offered by Senator Jacobs was voted down by a party vote. The Maryland Republicans are strongly for Blaine, but the delegation is divided owing to political strategy.

THE BOLT INCREASING.

SENATORS WOODIN, SESSIONS AND BIRDSALL REVOLT
AS DELEGATES AGAINST TRE UNIT RULE—SEN-ATOR ROBERTSON'S POSITION APPROVED-SENA-TOR WOODIN DECLARES BLAINE TO BE THE CHOICE OF HIS DISTRICT.

FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. ALBANY, May 7 .- There was a dramatic scene in the Senate to day. Senator Jacobs introduced some anti-third-term resolutions, and said that he was determined to get an expression of opinion on them from the Republican members, owing to the rapid approach of the Chicago Convention. Such members were delegates to the Convention. One of the delegates, Senator Robertson, who had failed | ing up the list of members to vote in the temporary James G. Blaine. There were several other delegates present, of whom the public would like to know their intentions on the first ballot at Chicago. There was Senator Woodin, for one, who had lately displayed so much currosity respecting the speaker's own position toward Mr. Tilden. An expression of opinion from Mr. Woodin, Mr. Sessions or Mr. Birdsall, all delegates, would be easerly welcomed by the public.

Senator Woodin here interrupted the speaker and said that he would like to ask him a question, Senator Jacobs consented, and then Senator Woodin read from a large sheet of paper the following:

William A. Fowler, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Democratic State Committee, in an interview published in The New-York World of yesterday, is reported as saying that Senator Jacobs is a binnedese, and has no fixed convictions, and can be brought around for Tilden when whistled for

At the conclusion of the reading Senator Woodin waved bis hand toward Senator Jacobs and said, "Have you heard the whistle?" There was a shout of laughter from the Senate, and then Senator Jacobs was heard saying that he had a telegram from Mr. Fowler declaring that the interview was false. Senator Woodin then moved that the third-term resolution should be laid on the table. The motion was adopted by a strict vote. Half an hour afterward Senator Woodin arose to a question of privilege and in the course of a speech declared that he should use his influence as a Chicago delegate in opposition to the nomination of ex-President Grant. eeches of a similar purport were made by Senators Sessions and Birdsall. During the delivery of these speeches the Senate was filled with spectators and Assemblymen, and the greatest interest was

displayed. MR. WOODIN'S SPRECH. In beginning his speech, Senator Woodin referred to a newspaper report that he had written to some person of a purpose or pledge made with other delegates " to break the unit rule and vote against Grant." He continued as follows:

with other delegates "to break the unit rule and vote against Grant." He continued as follows:

It seems incumbent upon me to contradlet this statement in the most unreserved manner possible. And I can do so in no way better than by repeating the substance of a letter which I wrote to a friend and delegate to the Chengo Convention, who had quictioned no in regard to this statement. I have neither written not spoken of such a piedge or purpose to any human being, nor has any piedge, promise or understanding been entered into to my knowledge. I might with propriety stop at this point, but the subject is one of such vital importance to the country and to the party with which I have acted "without variableness or shadow of turning" since its birth, that I feel justified in declaring without reserve the course which I shall pursue as a delegate to the Chengo Convention.

I shall go there to represent and give volce to the wishes and sentiments of a constituency as intelligent, as earnest and patriotic as that of any district in the Commonwealth. The recent State Convention held at Utica has commissioned me to represent that district. My selection as a delegate was the act of the delegates representing my Congressional District, and the Convention has ratified and certified that act to the National Convention. The common law regulating the rights, privileges and powers of delegates to Republican National Conventions is well settled, and cannot become the subject of controversy or discussion without challeague one of the dearest rights of the American citizen. Our commissions secure the right and power to act, and our Conventions guarantee freedom of choice without restraint or letters. Unit rules and resolutions of instruction are powerless to control and should always be interpreted as simply and purely advisory. To censede more would do violence to the priaciple of representation. Delegates represent constituencies—not necessarily conventiones—and if bound by any instructions to must be such as they may derive from

ciple.

Governed by this rule it is as easy to reflect the popular will as, under any other, it is certain to disappoint it. What, then, is indicated as the sentiment of the Republicans of New-York in revard to our nonline for President 1 My own convictions are clear, strong and unmixed with doubt. While I have the greatest admiration for the character of General Grand, and cheerfuny award him all praise for his private virtues and public life, I view the possibility of his nonlineation with no nittle concern. Not willing to predict a miliare in the event of his roundmation. I am constrained to admir the base of a doubtful one. Certain it is that we cannot succeed with shift of the threat end of the continuous states of the continuous states of the continuous states. I am free to say and feel bound publicly to proclaim—not by my vote at Chicago. If I cannot reconcile a vote for some other carbudate at the National Convention with my attitude voluntarily false at our State Convention, I shall decline to act, and leave to my alternate the duty of representing the XXVII Congressional District.

The choice of the district is emphatically James G. Blaine. That choice must be respected by its delegates to Chicago. To do atterwise is ampardonable treathery. He is my choice. With him to lend the column I feel assured of success. He was the choice of the Republican party four years ago. His hold mon the popular heart is in no degree relaxed since then, but on the continuous than become firmer. I believe he will be nominated. Each pussing hour develops his growing strength and popularity. It exabits itself in States and districts where it was unexpected. Delegates chosen in other states, handleapped by unit rules, definantly reject them under an inspiration born of popular reductions for James G. Blaine. I hope I have made myself understood.

Mr. Halbert—Can I ask the Senator from the e.

Mr. Halbert-Can I ask the Senator from the XXVIth (Mr. Woodin) one question. I want to ask the Senator from the XXVIth if I understand that he accepted his position as a delegate to Chicago, and that now, on the floor of the Senate, states that he proposes to step one side and let another man man take his position, with the sole intent and purpose of having that man go there and

vote for James G. Blaine ? Mr. Woodin-I stated in the State Convention, and I hope my voice was loud enough to be heard by the Senator from the XXIVth (Sir. Halbert) if by the Senato

Mr. Halbert (interrupting)—Yes; I was there.
Mr. Woodin—That my chaice was first there. Mr. Halbert (interrupting)—Yes; I was there.

Mr. Woodin—That my choice was for another man than Grant. I stated to that Convention, Mr. President, that if I accepted its commission to go to Chicago I should obey its instructions. That commission I shall not accept. The Convention chose, or rather my district chose, an alternate to fill any vacancy that might occur in that delegation. Things are all in order. The machinery is all right. I make no exception to it whatever. Ho shall voice my sentiments, his own and that of our district on the floor of the Chicago Convention. Appliance.]

Mr. Sessions then took the floor and said: "I wish to add just one word, Mr. President, by the courtesy of this Senate. I wish to any that I congratulate the Senator from the XXVIth (Mr. Woodin) and the Senator from the XIIth (Mr. Robertson) upon the position which they have occupied. I wish to say that their sentiments so well reflect my own, so well reflect the sentiments of placetents of the Republican party in my district, that I shall not only hold it a sacred duty, but shall take

THE REPUBLICAN CAMPAIGN.

DENOUNCING THE UNIT RULE.

JUDGE ROBERTSON'S EXAMPLE FOLLOWED BY OTHER STATE SENATOR WOODIN SAYS HE WILL VOTE FOR BLAINE OR NOT AT ALL—THE MARYLAND DELEGATION DIVIDED BY POLITICAL STRATEGY.

In the State Senate yesterday Senator Woodin declared that the choice of his dis
THE SENATOR SENATOR WOODIN SAYS HE WILL VOTE FOR BLAINE OR NOT AT ALL—THE MARYLAND DELEGATION DIVIDED BY POLITICAL STRATEGY.

In the State Senate yesterday Senator Woodin declared that the choice of his dis
The discussion then ended.

For Legislative Work see Fifth Page.

AT THE FEDERAL CAPITAL.

THE PARTY OF POLITICAL ECONOMY.

THE PARTY OF POLITICAL ECONOMY.

THE PARTY OF PRINTED ECONOMY IN APPROPRIA
THONS—REPLY OF THE MINORITY TO THE MIN
JORITY OF THE SENATE ELECTION FRAUDS

COMMITTEE.

The economy of the Democratic majority in

Congress has been such that the Post Offices

and other Federal buildings will be deprived

For Legislative Work see Fifth Page.

THE MARYLAND CONVENTION. THE STATE STRONGLY FOR BLAINE-A DIVIDED

DELEGATION SECURED BY STRATEGY-NO PLAT-FORM. FREDERICK, Md., May 7.-The sentiment in Maryland for Blaine is so strong that the majority of the members of the Con- by the testimony, and state some facts that vention did not dare last night to vote directly against Blaine when the issue was squarely pre-sented, and hence the passage of the resolution requesting the delegates to use all honorable means

for his nomination. The delegates-at-large chosen James A. Gray, Lloyd Lowndes, Jacob Tome and J. Morrison Harris. Three are for Sherman and one

for Grant. The district delegates are as follows:

Ist District—Charles T. Wescott and Samuel Malialieu

for Elaine.

Ild District—J. A. J. Creswell and J. J. Weaver—for

sent. Hid District-D. R. West and W. W. Johnson-for

Frant.
1Vth District-H. J. Brown and W. J. Hooper-for Vin District-Colonel J. Rowan Crone and John W. Bell-for Blaine.
Vita District-Upton W. Boarman and B. H. Miller-for Blaine.

The delegation stands accordingly three for Sherman, seven for Grant and six for Blaine. The an expression of opinion, he thought, would Grant-Sherman combination, through their control very valuable, as some of the of the State Central Committee and the action of the chairman of that committee in arbitrarily makto be Governor only from lack of boldness, had had organization, were able, it may be seen, to secure the boldness to declare that he intended to vote for | the election of a majority of their candidates as delegates to Chicago, General Fearing and Judge Bateman, of the Sherman Bureau at Washington, were active in the movement that brought about this result.

Very little expectation is entertained that the Grant delegates will obey the request of the State Convention or respect the immensely preponderant Blaine sentiment of the State. The choice of delegates is specially outrageous as regards the HIId and IVth Districts, which are included in Baltimore City. The sentiment of Baltimore City is overwhelmingly for Blaine, and the Grant contestants had no legitimate grounds of contest, but secured their seats through the action of the chairman of the State Central Committee in packing the Convention in the Grant and Sherman interest. Thus the election of Grant delegates was secured.

In the Convention last night a resolution expressing unafterable opposition to the nomination for the Presidency of any person for a third term was laid

on the table-yeas, 81; nays, 27. During the discussion of this resolution, the Hon. J. A. J. Creswell declared himself in favor of the nomination of General Grant, and his declaration met with vociferous and prolonged appiause.

All the delegates-at-large were called for after their election this morning, and made brief speeches

their election this morning, and made brief speeches in response, but not one committed himself to vote for any particular candidate.

The prelonged contest in the Convention was not in regard to the choice of a candidate, but a fight between the two factions in the State. One is known as the Custom House party, and the other as the Anti-Custom House party, led by the Hon. J. A. J. Creswell. The latter got control of the Convention at the start by the action of the chairman of the State Central Committee in admitting the contesting Creswell delegations from Baltimore County and the IId Legislative District of the city. At the morning session the Convention was disturbed by the crowds of the two factions which filled the large galleries, and on several occasions the greatest confusion prevailed. At night there was no admission whatever to the galleries, and the rough element was kept out.

No formal resolutions or platform was presented. There was no Committee on Resolutions. The resolutions offered were by individual members.

PRESS OPINIONS AND ESTIMATES.

PRESS OPINIONS AND ESTIMATES. Referring to the action of the Frederick Convention The American, in an editorial to-morrow morn-

Ing, will state:

Although every one knows that the sentiment of the Republican of the State 18 overwhelmingly in favor of Blaine, and the men who voted for the Grant delegates would never have been sent to Froderick had their treachery been foreseen, yet, as the delegation stands only three out of the whole delegation are at all certain for Blaine and the most favorable count gives him but six as against seven for Grant and three for Shorman. A defeat by trickery and fraud brings no dishonor to the vanquished. Mr. Blaine's friends made their arrangements in the belief that there would be fair dealing in the organization of the Convention, and the fact that they were deceived is noting to their discredit.

The Baltimore Sun will state to-morrow:

The Baltimore Sun will state to-morrow:

Crane and Bunrasan—6. For Blaine—Messis, Westcott, Malladen, Johnson and Bell—4.

It is said that Westcott and Malladien are strongly for Blaine all the time, and that as to the Sherman and other deleastes in a contingency fourteen votes for Grant may be relied upon, and that Sherman can get the fourteen if it is found that he is available. A member of the "Sherman National Committee" who has been in Maryland this week watching the political movements, and who sought as associates men outside of the Eldac leaders while here, made the political remark that he and his friends will go to Chicago to "defeat Jim Baine"; that Baine was defeated four years ago and will be beaten again. It is generally conceded that Blaine cannot count upon more than two votes from Maryland.

GRANT'S STRENGTH WANING. BLAINE NOW THE CHOICE OF MINNESOTA REPUB-

INT TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

Washington, May 7.—About three months ago a very prominent entizen of Minnesota, who is regarded as one of the best informed political observers in that State, told a TRIBUNE correspondent that there was not much doubt that General Grant would have a majority in the State Convention, and that Minnesota would send a Grant delegation to Chicago.

Several days ago the same gentleman again came to Washington after spending several weeks in Minnesota. In conversation with the same coranneson. In conversation with the same cor-respondent to-day, he said: "Blame's friends are making a strong convess, and it looks as though they will control the convention. The feeding in favor of General Grant, which was very strong four months ago, appears to have sub-sd-d, and I do not expect that he will have any delegates from our State." are."
The gentleman referred to is an earnest friend of

Friends of Secretary Sherman in this city claim that the following delegates from New-Jersey to the Chengo Convention are favorable to his candidacy: Delegate-nt-large, General Judson Kilpatrick; IVth Di Deignte-al-arge, General amison Kapather, IVan betriet, W. A. Stilles; Vib Destriet, H. L. Butler; Vilidi Destriet, Janons & General and R. W. Throckmorton. The following are also said by friends of the delegates to be favorable to Secretary Sherman: Hd District, J. S. Schaltz; Hd Darriet, J. F. Babcock and C. Robbins; Vth Destriet, A. A. Vance; Vith District, E. L. Joy and

THE LONG BRANCH LIBRARY OPENED.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., May 7,-The new library here was dedicated last night. The dedicatory services were performed by the Rev. E. D. Thompkins, of St. James's Protestant Episcopal Church. Dr. Hunt, of Eatonton, delivered the oration, Mr. Hastings following in a speech. Mrs. Hastings and her lady associates in the enterprise were presented with a set of complimentary resolutions flucly engrossed.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

THE AUBURN SEMINARY FUND.

AUBURN, N. Y., May 7.—Dr. Willard, of this city, offers \$10,000 to increase the professorable fund of the Seminary, provided that \$30,000 additional is raised within the year.

the year.

A COLORED PEDESTRIAN.

PHILADELPHIA, May 7.—Thomas O. Higgins, the colored beet-black, who started from New-York vestorday afternoon at 20 clock to walk to this city within twenty-four-hours, errived here on time.

of light and water after the 12th instant, unless provided by private enterprise. The minority of the Senate Committee on alleged election frauds made a report yesterday, in which they say that the charges contained in the report of the majority are not sustained the majority neglected to mention. A substitute for the bill introduced by the majority is submitted.

DEMOCRATIC ECONOMY.

THE PUBLIC BUILDINGS OF THE UNITED STATES TO BE DEPRIVED OF LIGHT AND WATER AFTER WEDNESDAY NEXT.

for telegraph to the tribune.]
Washington, May 7.—There appears to be a fair prospect that befo a many days the attention of the ountry will egain be sharply called to the incompe tency of a Democratic Congress. Secretary Sherman to-day issued a circular to all custodians of public buildings under the Treasury Department, instructing them to inform all persons or corporations furnishing water or gas to the buildings under their respective charge that after the 12th instant the Department will have no money to pay gas or water bills, nor authority to bind the Government to such payment, "Congress not having yet provided for the deliciency for which an estimate was submitted early in the ses-

Unless an appropriation is made before next Wednesday, therefore, the gas and water must be turned off in the Post Offices and other public buildings throughout the country, and so remain until it suits the pleasure of Congress to pass a deficiency bill. The only other alternative is for publicspirited citizens to do now as they did four years ago in Philadelphia and other cities under the same circumstances-themselves become responsible for the gas and water bills of the ble for the gas and water bills of the United States. It may be remembered that the Democrats felt greatly affronted in 1876 because Secretary Bristow issued a circular similar to that put forth by Secretary Sherman to-day. On that account Mr. Randall and others complained that they were obliged to make an appropriation "under duress," and the House of Representatives adopted a resolution requiring Secretary Bristow to make a detailed statement as to how the regular appropriation had been expended. The present condition of affairs is a very fair illustration of the effect of Democratic "economy."

PURITY OF ELECTIONS.

REPORT OF THE MINORITY OF THE SENATE COM-MITTEE ON ALLEGED ELECTION FRAUDS-SOME THINGS THE MAJORITY REFUSED TO SEE-A PROPOSED BILL.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, May 7 .- Several weeks ago Senator Wallace presented the majority report of the "Select Committee to inquire into alleged frauds in the late election," of which he is chairman, upon that branch of the inquiry relating to the levving of ssessments upon department clerks and others in Government employ here. The report was accompanied by a bill making it a penal offence punishable by fine and imprisonment for any official of the Government to contribute money for political purposes, or to allow contributions to be solicited from his subordinate officials. To-day Senator Teller presented the views of the minorit.

The report quotes the statute relating to political assessment, and declares that the testimony taken by the committee fails to show any violation or in vasion of it. It reviews the testimony at length, and gives a full history of the proceedings of the Republican Congressional Committee during the last Presidential campaign, showing the means taken to raise money, and the amount raised for the campaign, and meets sociatem the allegations of the majority of the committee that improper measures were used to obtain

"All the testimony," says the minority, " shows that non-payment did not even call for reproof from the committee or any one else; and the committee, with the fullest opportunity, after an existence of over one year, with its present majority and present chairman, could not find one man who had been discharged for fallure to contribute, nor one man who had been coerced into payment or even arged to pay," In discussing the bill submitted by

the majority the minority report says:

It is based on the theory that the use of money, contributed by a certain class of claizen office-holders in a positive of the says of the United States. It is to pairs an artification of the College States of the United States. It is to pairs an artification when the same says of the united says of the says of the country.

Every cit 2 in has the right to only harmies, but probably beneficial to the country.

Every cit 2 in has the right to contribute his money to employ the press to do the same thing. The press will reach more people than will be reached from the political restrict.

It is not not say the says of men in office than from these who are striving to get in! Is the duty of the office-holders any less than that of those not in office! If the holders any less than that of those not the others?

The office If the halders any less than that of those not the others?

The office If the halders any less than that of those not the others?

The office If the halders any principle: It is abhorized to the says of the office-holders any principle; it is abhorized to the says of the office of the says of the others?

The office of the says of the form the company to the others?

The office of the says of the says of the company of the region of the region of the region of the people have grant of to them by the organized by all English-specking people independent of constitutional or statutory laws. The principle sought to be commoned to a constitution of a system of degradation to be imposed on criticals of the United States, simily because they look office moder the devertions. The arguments in the National and state elections. The arguments

blessing or a curse has nothing to do with the class of men who contribute it.

The impose of the tall of the committee is not to pre-yent the contribution of money to callebter the imple on political questions, but to occurs a moneyody of such instrumentality sto men who are seeing office and gradient those who hold it. It should be entitled, "A bill to compet all political information to be paid for from a single barrel."

ts investigation to call for such a bill. The report then summarizes the testimony in regard to the de-nial of the rights of fr nobise in the South, the operations of Democratic and military clubs, the tissue ballots and other Democratic campaign measures

ballots and other Democratic campaign measures, and says:

The committee bal on its files meontradicted testimony to show that tricks, subterfuge and manipulation of the ballots, faistheation of the returns, force, violence, fraud, forgery, perjury, ballot-box stuffing and narried were resorted to in many sections of the country during that election to defeat and set at maight the will of the people. . . . A political party that has, as one of its leading articles of faith, the decirbos that the Government of the United States is powerlass to protect its voters at the poils from violence or fraud, and has insver refused to appropriate to fai-if the result of frauds of the basest sort, taking no steps to prevent a repetition thereof, will hardly be able to deceive the people and distract their attention from the roal purpose of such party, by the cry of danger to our institutions from the contributions of Government officials to be used in a legimate manner and for a legitimate purpose.

The minority submits a substitute for the bill in-

The minority submits a substitute for the bill introduced by the majority. It makes it a penal offence for any Government official to make enforced assessments upon his subordinates; for candidates

for election to Congress to expend money for the purpose of influencing votes; or for any person to receive money, the price of his influence to secure an election to Congress. Following are the last two sections of the bill:

two sections of the bill:

Any person or persons who shall by menace and threats, intimidation or violence, unde or offered on the day of, or within thirty days preceeding, any election at which Representatives to Congressor Presidential Electors are voted for, with the intent or for the purpose of influencing the votes of citizens having the legal right to vote at said election, or for the purpose of preventing or bindering such citizens from voting, shall be deemed guilty of a midementor, and, on conviction thereof in any Court of competent jurisdiction, shall be included in any sum not less than \$1,000, and shall be imprisented for not less than three months nor more than three years, and in the discretion of the Court shall stand committed until the fine and costs are paid.

It any person shall attend any public meeting held for

of the Court shall stand committed until the line and costs are paid.

It may person shall attend any public meeting held for the discussion or consideration of political questions with reference to the election of members of the House of Representatives or the election of Presidential Electors, armed with deadly weapons for the purpose of disturbing such political meeting, or shall in any way hinder or disturb the free discussion of or consideration of political guestions at such meeting, such person shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction thereof, in a Court of competent initiation, shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000 and imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year, in the discretion of the Court.

The minority report is signed by Senators Teller,

The minority report is signed by Senators Teller, Kirkwood, Hoar and Blair.

MR. KEY'S SUCCESSOR.

[GENERAL PRESS DISPATCH.] WASHINGTON, May 7 .- A member of the inhinet said to-day, in reference to Postmaster-General Key's successor, that both Postmaster James, of New-York, and First-Assistant Postmaster-General Typer York, and First-Assistant Postmaster-General 17th, would be seriously considered in connection with the prospective vacancy. The speaker added that he understood Postmaster James would accept the position if tendered and that the President had his appointment under very invorable consideration.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

WASHINGTON, Friday May 7, 1880.
The Drifting Goose Incians have agreed to leave their Reservation on James River, and to settle on lands on low Creek, Dakota Territory,

The Sub-Committee of the Appropriations Committee has completed the Legislative bill, and will report it to the full committee on Monday. It appropriates \$16,211,286. General Hazen was to-day ordered to the Department

of Missouri, and will be stationed at the White River Agency, relieving the six companies of the 7th Infantry, which will be returned to the Department of Dakota. The Committee of Conference on the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill reached an agreement his afternoon. The appropriation for salaries and ex-penses of the Commission appointed to negotiate a new reaty with China will be increased to \$37,000.

The Ways and Means Committee will meet to-morrow orning to take final action upon the Tariff bill. The bill proposes to lay a duty of 10 per cent advalorem upon wood pulp. The articles which the committee has decided to put upon the free list contributed hat year \$1.250,542.14 to the revenues of the Government.

The following promotions in the Army and Navy are concurred: First Lieutenant Horace Nelde to be cap cain, 4th United States Infantry; Second Licutement Lowis Merriam to be first heutenant, 4th United States infantry; First Lieutenant Everts S. Ewing to be cap-an. 16th United States Infantry; Pussed Assistant aughter Walter D. Smith, to be chief engineer.

PROMINENT ARREST FOR FORGERY.

Sr. Louis, May 7 .- A man calling himself General B. A. Morton, president of the National Liberal League, has been arrested here charged with forging a beck for \$2,000 on a bank in Popun, Mo., about a year go, upon which he obtained the money. The arrest was made at the instance of John B. Sargeant, cashier of the bank, to whom the forger was known as John D. Kingan, a railroad man of means. Besides other valuable uticles there were found in Morton's, or Kingman's, valise ank drafts on the Chemical National Bank of New blank drafts on the Chemical National Bank of New-York, numbered from 27,321 to 27,950; blank drafts, letters of credit and letter heads on the Planters' Bank of Owenshore, Kyr blank letter heads of Coal Mountain, state Line and New-Engiand Railway, B.A. Morton, New Hayen, president. Morton has been identified as the man who, in the Antunn of 1877, forged a draft of \$500 on Mr. Root, a hanker of Fort Smith, Ark., when was cashed at Sherman, Tex. The Chief of Police of Calcage telegraphs that Morton is wanted in Chicago. Morton maists that it is a case of mistaken identity.

SOUTHERN BAPTIST CONVENTION.

LEXINGTON, Ky., May 7 .-- At the session of the Virginia Southern Baptist Convention J. P. Boyce, of Kentucky, speke in behalf of the Southern Baptist Theoogical Seminary, giving an interesting account of an interview with ex Governor Brown, of Georgia, in which the latter made a doubtlot of \$50,000 to the institution Progres to the abount of \$7,000 were made toward the endowment. The chairman abbounced the standing

THE CLEVELAND HERALD REORGANIZED.

CLEVELAND, May 7 .- Several leading capitalowner of the Elucid Avenue Opera House, was to-day elected president of the new company, and John C. Kenfer, formerly of The Leader, was chosen chief editor. The Herald will support Snerman for President as before.

THROWN FROM THE TRACK.

PINE BROOK, N. J., May 7 .- An accident occurred on the New-Jersey Southern Railroad to-day by which four persons were injured. The failing of one of he trucks on a gravel car caused four cars on a gravel train near this place to jump the track, throwing them into a ditch. The break was in the centre, and although running at a kigh rate of speed the other cars jumped safely over the spreaded track.

BUCHOLZ CONVICTED.

BRIDGEFORT, Conn., May 7 .- The jury in murder in the second degree. Bucholz showed no sign of emation when the verdier was rendered. Scatence was fees yed until after argument on a motion for a new

THE APPEAL FOR BALBO.

ALBANY, May 7 .- Governor Cornell has set Tac-slay, May 25, for a hearing in the case of Balbo, who is sentenced to be hanged in New-York on the

THE LOYAL LEGION.

PHILADELPHIA, May 5 .- At a meeting of

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES-BY TELEGRAPH.

AUGUSTA, GR., MAY 7.—Robert Runns, who shot miskilled Jerry O'Hara widle asleep, in this place in 1878, and to day convicted of murder, SENT TO JAIL FOR LIFE,

BUFFALO, May 7.—Cuptain Andrew McKenzie was
sentenced to the Auburn Prison for life for killing Thomas
imsech, a safor, has November.

Sentenced to the Antourn Prison for life for killing Thomas Busseli, a sailor, task November.

AUDENIERD, Penn., May 7.—Johns Boyle and John Gallagla, ndeare, were instantly killed by a fail of coal in Honeybrooks Mine this afternoon.

A WURDERER REPUSED A NEW THIAL.

HARTPOILS, Camp., May 7.—The Supreme Court of Errors decide not to give Heary Handin, under sentence of death for the unique of watchman singum at the State Frison, a new tisk.

MURDER OR SUICIDE.

ALLENTOWN, Fould., May 7.—The body of Annie Werner, a breftly sangle of the disappeared from for home in the city on Monday, was found in the Leitah River this alternoon. No transfer summer for suicide.

BOYENS, May 7.—In the Supreme Judicial Court to any stella vanieth, also Supreme Anderson, who is charged with having killed her dever, firstle American, alled his King, was sentenced to fare, eyears in the Home of Cortection.

Thousand Boar Struck by Lightning.
Thousand the Branch of the Market of the Branch of

without Bijory.

UNSUCCE-SFUL ATTEMPT AT ESCAPE.

FRANKF-RY, Ky., May 7.—Three convicts this morning attempted to escape from the Pentientley. A negro-convict was on to of the said when he was absenced by the runs of the data and instantly killed him. The other two were recaptured.

Ispidiy as possible until the disc are completed.

THE BILLINGS TRIAL.

BALLSTON SPA, N. Y. May 7.—At the Billings trial to-day Dr. Mosher, of Albany, medical expert for the defence, said that the csilire of the ball found in Mrs. Billings head was slap, which the prosention claims is the exact measurement of the muzzle of Billings's gun.

A STEAMSHIP ASHORE.

WASHINGTON, May 7.—The Signal Corps Station at Chatham, Mass., reports at 4 p. m. as follows: The steamer Alice M. Captain Vatter, from Wilmington, N. C., for Haverhill, cams ashore this morning and is inil of water. She will probably be a total loss. The crew are safe. No assistance is necessary.

DELEGATES TO CHICAGO.

A MAJORITY ALREADY ASSURED AGAINST A THIRD TERM.

ENERAL GRANT 155 VOTES SHORT OF A MAJORITY, WITH NO APPARENT PROSPECT OF HIS GAINING MORE THAN SG ADDITIONAL DELEGATES-BLAINE AHEAD OF GRANT, BUT 138 VOTES SHORT OF A MAJORITY-ESTIMATES OF THE BLAINE, GRANT AND SHERMAN MANAGERS. Six bundred of the 756 delegates who will

ompose the Chicago Convention have been elected. They come from twenty-eight States and six Territories. Ten States and three Territories are still to elect. Of these 600 delegates. THE TRIBUNE, after a most careful examination of the conflicting claims of the partisans of the various candidates, assigns 241 to Senator Blaine, 224 to General Grant, 91 to Secretary Sherman, 31 to Senator Edmunds, and 13 to the Hon. E. B. Washburne. This gives no candidate a majority of the Convention, 379 votes. Mr. Blaine lacks 138 votes, General Grant 155, Secretary Sherman 288, and Mr. Edmunds 366. In making this estimate THE TRIBUNE assigns to Mr. Blaine only 14 of the New-York delegates and 25 of the Pennsylvania delegates, although the Blaine Club at Washington claims 22 of the former and 28 of the latter. The estimate is made on the supposition that the Chicago Convention will decide that the unit rule cannot be enforced, in accordance with unvarying precedent. When the question came up in the Cincinnati Convention of 1876, Chairman McPherson decided that each and every member had the right to vote his sentiments in the Convention. An appeal was taken from the ruling, and the Convention sustained the chair by a vote of 395 to 359. During the debate, the Hon. Eugene Hale called attention to the fact that the same question arose in the Convention which nominated Grant in 1868, and was decided in the same way by an overwhelming majority.

sentatives of the leading candidates are given with that of THE TRIBUNE. The Blaine and Sherman estimates are made by the Washington Clubs of those candidates, and the Grant estimate is made by the Hon. A. M. Clapp, Editor of the Grant newspaper at Washington. The Sherman estimate is given on him only. The States which are still to elect delegates are Nevada on May 11, Florida, Michigan and West Virginia on May 12, Illinois, Nebraska and Minnesota on May 19, Alabama on May 20, Louisiana on May 24, and Colorado on May 25. They will elect 146 delegates. There are four to be elected in Massachusetts, and six from the Territories. Of these States, Michigan, Colorado, West Virginia, Nebraska, Nevada and Minnesota are counted as certain for Blaine, giving him 60 more votes, carrying his total up to 281. Grant hopes for the solid delegations of Florida and Alabama-28 votes -but he is sure of only a portion of Louisiana's 16 votes, and a portion only of Illinois's 42. There is the best reason also for thinking that Alabama and Florida will both be divided. Nevertheless, giving him all the votes of these four States, Alabama 20, Florida 8, Louisiana 16, and Illinois 42, he will get only 86 votes, bringing his total up to 310, or 69 less than a majority. Instead of these going solid for Grant, however, it is now quite likely that Blaine will get enough of them to bring his vote up to above 300, with a corresponding reduction on Grant's vote below 300.

In order that all sides may have a fair

hearing, the estimates of the immediate repre-

STANDING OF THE DELEGATES. THE TRIBUNE'S ESTIMATE.

38 25 10 Territories. Arizona
District of Columbia
Montant
New-Mexico

224 241 91 31 13 | Full No. of delecates | 756 | For Blame | 241 |
| No cessary for a choice | 879 | For Blame | 94 |
| No cessary for a choice | 879 | For Edmunds | 31 |
| For Grant | 224 | For Washburne | 13 THE BLAINE ESTIMATE.

THE GRANT ESTIMATE. 12

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE GRANT EST	COMPANY STREET		DOMESTIC STATES	ATTENDED BY	
	Gra't	Bi'ne	Bar'n	Edm.	Like
Indiana Iowa Kansas Kenteeky Maine	10	18 22 10,	2		
Maryland	30		-		
New-Hampshire New-Jersey New-York North Carolins Ono	70 12	10	8		
Oregon Pennsylvania Rhode Island 8-uth Carolina	58	8			
Tennessee	18 16	•		10	
Wisconsin	2	7		****	
Arizona District of Columbia Montana	ï	ï			
New-Mexico	2 2	2			
Totals	317	144	78	37	14

THE SHERMAN ESTIMATE.

States.	Grant	Blame	Sherman.	Edmunds.	Vachburn
Arkansos					
Connecticut			4		
Delaware			2		
Georgia			12		
Indiana			10		
Iowa					
Kansas			3		
Kentucky			5		
Maine			ïï		
Maryland					
Massachusetts			12		
Mississippi			8		
Misaouri				*****	
New-Hampshire			******		
New-Jersey			10		
New-York.,,			7		
North Carolina			15		
Oldo ,		P	44		
Oregon			2 4		*****
Pennsylvania			•		
Rhode Island			*****	*****	*****
South Carolina		*****	7	*****	
Tennessee			8		
Texas					
Vermont	*****	*****		*****	
Virginia			6 7		
Wisconsin	*****		7		
Territories.				~	13.00
Arizona					
District of Columbia			1		
Montana					
New-Mexico			2		
Utah					
Washington.					
Totals,	Ī		184		

THE OUTLOOK IN EACH STATE. ARKANSAS.

A DELEGATION OF TWELVE FOR GRANT. There was practically no opposition to Grant in the Arkausas Convention. The resolutions adopted direct the delegates to use their individual and collective efforts to secure Grant's nomination so long as his name is before the Convention. Ex-Senator Dorsey, who heads the delegation, declares. however, that eleven of the delegates will vote for Blaine in spite of instructions, and that Powell Clayton is the only Grant man in the twelve. The

names of the delegates are : S. W. Dorsey, M. W. Gibbs, H. H. Robinson, S. H. Hodand, J. H. Johnson, O. A. Hadley,

CALIFORNIA. A UNITED DELEGATION OF TWELVE FOR BLAINS, The California Republican Convention was enthusnastic and practically unanimous for Blaine from first to last. The platform declares that the Republicans of the State will cordially support the nominee of the Chicago Convention, whoever he may be, "but we know that the six electoral voted of our State are certain to be given for the Republican ticket if James G. Blaine is nominated, and we do hereby instruct our delegates to vote as a unit first, last, and all the time for James G. Blaine, and to use all honorable means to secure his nomina-

tion." The delegation is as follows: Alexander D. Sharon, Socrates Huff, J. C. Wilmerding, Samuel Mogrovo, J. K. Deaks, Creed Haymond, E. A. Davia, Joseph Russ,

CONNECTICITY. THE DELEGATES UNINSTRUCTED AND STANDING

PROBABLY FIVE FOR BLAINS, THREE FOR ED-MUNDS AND FOUR FOR WASHBURNE. There was no attempt made in the Convention to instruct the delegates for anyone. Many conflicting estimates have been made of the standing of the delegates, but the one given below is believed to be the most accurate. The only point upon which all sides agree is that there is not a Grant man on the delegation. The names of the delegates and

their preferences are as follows:

Heury C. Robinson (W.)

John M. Douglass (B.)

District.

I. Andrew S. Upson (K.)
William M. Corbin (E.)

II. Hobart B. Birciow (B.)
William C. Hough (B.)

William C. Hough (B.)

There was a good deal of wrangling in the Delaware Convention, but the Blaine men had a majority and succeeded in carrying all of their points. The delegates were left free to vote according to

DELAWARE,

AN UNINSTRUCTED DELEGATION OF SIX FOR BLAINE,

their individual preferences, but they are all conceded to Blaine. They are: James R. Loftland. Benjamin Burton. Albert Curry. GEORGIA. The Georgia delegation is composed of eight white men and fourteen colored men. There are

conflicting claims about their preferences; both the

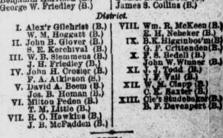
Sherman and Grant managers claiming twelve of them, but the most accurate division seems to be Blaine 8, Sherman 8, Grant 6. Their names are: District.

rict.
VI. W. W. Brown,
J. B. Devraux,
VII. A. M. Middlebro
H. B. Hickenbot
VIII. C. H. Prines,
J. W. Lyons,
IX. S. A. Darnell,
Madison Davis. I. L. B. Toomer, Floyd Snelson, II. B. F. Brimburg, John Few. III. Juck Brown, Elbert Head. IV. B. D. Look, J. C. Beall, V. A. E. Buck, H. A. Rucker,

There was no State Convention in this State. The delegates-at-large were appointed by the State Committee, and the others were elected by Datrict Conventions. At the time of their election, February 25, their preferences were given as 28 for Blaine and 2 for Sherman, and it was thought that the delegation would vote as a unit for Blaine, as there was no delegate who objected to him.

INDIANA.

At Large.



IOWA. The Iowa Republican Convention was so over